

## MYSTERIES OF GAS PRESSURE

IT HAS TO BE CHANGED SEVERAL TIMES A NIGHT.

According to the Demand for Gas-Investigators Suggest That This Figure in People's Gas Bills—Brooklyn Union Gas Co's Tax Schedule Was Too Low.

Arthur W. Stanford, assistant treasurer of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, laid the foundation for an uncomfortable half hour on the witness stand when he testified at the lighting in yesterday's trial that, although the contract with the city called for only three feet an hour for the street lamps, his company actually furnished more than four feet.

"Isn't this increased amount at the burner due to the increase of pressure?" asked Chief Inquisitor Hughes.

"Partly, but not altogether," said the witness after a pause.

"But at a normal pressure a street lamp is supposed to burn three feet an hour, isn't it?" persisted Mr. Hughes.

"What do you mean by normal pressure?" interposed William N. Dykman, counsel for the Union company.

Before Mr. Hughes could answer the witness said that the street lamps burned over three feet an hour under any circumstances. The company, he said, delivered more gas to each lamp because it was thought that three feet was not a sufficient quantity to furnish adequate light. Mr. Dykman then took the witness in hand.

"Isn't it a fact that the company's loss through leakage is greatly increased by excessive pressure?" he asked.

"Through leakage and condensation," replied Mr. Stanford, "it also increased the amount consumed by the street lamps, another loss to the company."

"It also increases the gas bills of the private consumers," put in Mr. Hughes.

"Now, I'll refute that," exclaimed Mr. Dykman hotly. Then turning to the witness he said: "Does the company make or lose by leakage and condensation?"

"Why, it loses. Seven per cent. of the entire output is lost in this way."

"Is there any way in which a consumer can regulate the flow of gas used by him?"

"Certainly. He may regulate it at the meter or by the key on each burner. In either of these ways he can get just what pressure he wants."

"But how is it in the case of a customer who doesn't know about these things?" asked Senator Page.

"Are we to be charged for consumers' ignorance?" said Lawyer Dykman.

"Oh, each consumer could hire an expert engineer to regulate the pressure," retorted Mr. Hughes.

The witness said that the pressure was changed several times each night according to the draft on the mains. When the consumption was heaviest the pressure at the works was greatest.

"When you increase the pressure at the works the consumption in houses increases, does it not?"

"Not necessarily. They can cut down the flow either at the meter or the burner."

"Do you notify householders when you are going to change the pressure?"

"We do not."

"Now if the flow was regulated at the meter the householder would have to make a change every time you changed your pressure, would he not?"

"No, he could leave his meter on full and regulate his consumption at the burner."

In case of a householder who would not do that, the witness said, he would run from room to room turning the jets up and down or make several trips to the cellar to regulate the flow at the meter.

"I don't know, but I do know that we don't have any such trouble in our house."

"You probably do as the rest of us do—pay the bill," said the chief inquisitor.

"Do you pay your bills?" asked Mr. Dykman.

"Yes, I do and I never regulated my meter," retorted Mr. Hughes. "Now am I just finding out why I had to pay so much?"

Mr. Dykman took the witness in hand again. In answer to his question, Stanford said that the increased pressure at the works did not necessarily mean an increased pressure at the consumers' meters.

The draft was so heavy when the maximum was put on that the pressure was actually only normal when the gas entered the houses.

"What then becomes of your theory that increased pressure causes the street lamps to burn more gas?" asked Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Stanford said that really he was not an expert on that side of the gas question, and that probably the engineer of the company could give the information required.

Mr. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated company, said he had a witness on hand that could tell the committee everything it desired to know about the pressure, but the subject was dropped at this point.

Mr. Stanford testified that the total assets of the Union company, outside of good will and its franchise to do business, were \$1,852. The average return on all its securities, stocks and bonds, was a trifling less than 8 per cent. It has 215,549 rate consumers, and its total revenue was \$294 a year. It has nearly 1,300 stockholders, of whom 70 per cent. hold fifty shares or less. It does not electric lighting and holds no stock in any other utility company.

The witness got into a wrangle with Mr. Hughes over the amount at which the company valued its mains and services. In his sworn statement, the State Engineer, Mr. Stanford had put the amount at \$2,990,000, but he objected to Mr. Hughes carrying it along at that figure when he was making a calculation of the net amount of money invested in the making of gas.

"But you were that it was the amount at which the mains and services could be produced, didn't you?"

"I did, but considering the great amount of new pavement laid in Brooklyn I don't think now that they could."

"What is your new figure?"

"Mr. Dykman protested at the method of examination. He intimated that Mr. Hughes was trying to distort the witness's answers. "I don't desire to distort his words," said the chief inquisitor, "but I want direct answer to my question." Then he went at the witness again.

"Was it a true valuation of mains and services that you made at that time, but—"

"No, no, was it true?" thundered Mr. Hughes.

"As I look at the conditions I think the reproduction would cost more."

"Then it was not a true valuation?"

"I prefer to let my answer stand."

Later the witness said that the item of mains and services ought to have been about \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,990,000. The \$3,000,000 of debenture bonds issued by the company were exchanged in 1904 at a rate which meant that the stockholders could exchange a 6 per cent. security for one that pays 10 per cent. without paying any premium. In explaining how the item of mains and services was carried on the books of the old Brooklyn company at \$4,000,000 was raised to \$6,000,000 when entered in the books of the Union company, Mr. Stanford said that the water front property alone of the old company was worth more than the last amount.

"How do you arrive at that?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"From what I have heard of the value of property in the neighborhood. I know the company wouldn't sell it for that price."

"Do you think the city has a right to capitalize your right to do business as a corporation?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"But apparently you have capitalized that right."

"It would appear so from the records."

Mr. Dykman jumped in again and helped out the witness. In answer to his question, Mr. Stanford testified that the company paid \$50,000 a year to the State for this right, which capitalized would be \$5,000,000, the amount carried on the company's books. This was aside from the special franchise which has been assessed by the State board at \$12,000,000.

## ARCHBISHOPS TO MEET.

Heads of the Catholic Church in This Country to Gather in Washington.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Archbishops of the United States will be held in Washington on May 3. Immediately afterwards Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will leave for Rome to pay a visit to the Pope. Mr. Kennedy, the rector of the American College, will go back with him. They will inform the Pope of the action of the Washington conference, which it is expected will have to do with the condition of the university, social conditions and some unfinished business in regard to secret societies.

Archbishops Ireland, Williams, Moeller, Messmer, Riordan, Guigley and Glennon have not visited Pope Pius X. since he was elected and their departure for Rome, it is reported, will soon be arranged at the convenience of each prelate, as the Pope is said to be especially desirous of making the personal acquaintance of the hierarchy at the earliest possible opportunity. Bishop Donohue also leaves for Rome this month.

It is not improbable that the Vatican Council may be reopened before the end of the year. This was the twentieth General Council of the Church, which began Dec. 8, 1869, and was prorogued on Oct. 29, 1870, on account of the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War. It was attended by 763 Bishops from all over the world and was the council that proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope.

Much interest has been excited in clerical circles by the publication of a pamphlet with the title "Pius X. His Acts and His Intentions," which is said to have been written by a very important churchman with an extraordinary knowledge of the Curia and a very close acquaintance with the ideas of Pius X.

This brochure outlines some intended reforms. The 300 Italian seminaries may be consolidated into one-sixth of that number. The Bishops are admonished to keep a special vigilance over the younger clergy, and the superiority of the religious orders to exercise the utmost care in the selecting of members.

In regard to the Bishops themselves the document has some drastic comments upon Bishops who through infirmity or old age have become incapable of performing their duties in person. They should, it intimates, be compelled to give way to other prelates. The pamphlet, although in circulation in Rome for some time, has as yet received no official disclaimer of its authoritative source nor any condemnation of the audaciously frank intimations it makes.

## SHOT AT A POLICEMAN.

End of a Night on the Bowsery—Night-stick as a Leg Tangle.

Otto Schaefer, 19 years old, of 521 West Fifth street, and two other young men stopped at an Italian fruit vendor's stand on East Houston street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and helped themselves to some fruit. When the Italian demanded payment Schaefer, it is alleged, pulled out a revolver and thrust it in the face of the man, who immediately told the young men that they could have all the fruit they wanted.

A citizen pointed out Schaefer on the Bowsery to Policeman Archibald McNeil of the Fifth street station and the policeman started to arrest him. The youth sped up the Bowsery to Astor place, to Fourth avenue and down toward the Bowsery. The policeman is long, lean and a good runner, but the youth held his own. Opposite Cooper Union the young man stopped, pulled out his 22 caliber revolver and fired a shot at his pursuer.

The little pellet of lead whistled over the policeman's head, and he threw his nightstick at the legs of the shooter, who had started to run again. The stick hit the young man's legs tangled up so that the policeman was able to pounce upon him.

Schaefer was taken to the Yorkville police court and there told Magistrate Flamm that he and two other young men had passed the night along the Bowsery and Third avenue. He showed no signs of intoxication. He was held for trial on the charge of shooting at the cop.

## BIDS FOR SCOUT CRUISERS.

Fore River Company's the Lowest—One May Be Fitted With Turbines.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for three scout cruisers of 24 knots speed. In the advertisements for bids the Department said that the bids should be submitted in accordance with the Navy Department's plans and specifications, and another according to plans which will provide for turbine engines. The bids were accordingly divided into two classes, Class 1, the Department's plans and specifications; Class 2, plans and specifications with turbine engines.

There were many bids and some of the bidders submitted as many as ten sets of figures. The Fore River Ship Building Company had the lowest bid. It offered to build one scout cruiser according to plans and specifications of the Department in thirty months for \$1,629,000, or two in thirty and thirty-one months for \$1,557,000 for one of the Class 1 specifications and \$1,729,000 for two. In Class 2, the Bath Company bid \$1,671,000 for one ship, or \$1,623,000 each for two.

The Fore River company will probably get the contract for two of the vessels, and the Union Iron Works for the other. Probably one at least, of the cruisers, will be equipped with turbine engines.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The battleship Wisconsin and the destroyers Dale, Decatur and Bainbridge have arrived at Cavite, the supply ship Culgoa at Santo Domingo City, the cruiser Marblehead at Corinto, the cruiser Chicago and the gunboat Bennington at Santa Barbara.

The gunboat Elcano has sailed from Shanghai for Shanghai, the battleship Texas and the monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada from Key West for Hampton Roads, and the destroyer Truxtun from Pensacola for Monte Cristi.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—These army orders were issued to-day: Contract Surgeon William C. Mabry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to his home at St. Paul, Minn., for leave of absence for six months.

Lieut. Col. E. Wood, of Vancouver Barracks, as military secretary of Department of the Columbia, relieving Major Robert K. Evans, who will report to Commanding General of Department of the Columbia.

Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, artillery corps, from Fort Belvoir, Mont., to the Artillery School, Fort Belvoir, Mont., attached to Eighth company, coast artillery.

The retirement of Brig.-Gen. John L. Bullis is announced.

These naval orders were issued: Assistant Surgeon H. M. Toffre, to Naval Museum at Washington, D. C., to the Atlanta.

Paymaster H. L. Rollins, to the Atlanta.

Paymaster W. A. Greer, to the Terror.

Paymaster G. B. Crook, from navy yard, Pensacola, to the Chesapeake.

## Appeal for Flower and Fruit Guild.

The New York branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, of which Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt is president, wishes money with which to extend its field of usefulness. Through its secretary, Mrs. Stewart Campbell, an appeal is made for regular contributions of flowers and for subscriptions for the placing of window boxes and permanent vines. Express companies give free transportation to the flowers consigned to the guild. The guild headquarters are at 70 Fifth avenue.

## Slaves to Spring Catarrh Liberated By Pe-ru-na.

Springtime, the Best Season to Cure Chronic Catarrh.



## Pe-ru-na Wards Off Spring Catarrh.

Mr. James A. Moody, ex-President Board of Education, Mineral Co., W. Va., writes from 314 Mass. Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"My family have used Pe-ru-na for several years past with excellent results and I take pleasure in testifying to its superiority as a remedy for catarrh."

"Every spring that dreaded disease will show up in my family and we always turn instinctively to Pe-ru-na to ward it off. It has never yet failed, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending it to my friends."

Takes Pe-ru-na in the Spring. Miss Tilly Marx, 421 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"I am pleased to endorse Pe-ru-na, as I found it very efficient in the treatment of a severe cold and catarrhal trouble, after I had tried many other remedies without relief."

"I shall take it every spring as a tonic, as I found that it made me much better in every way."

Pe-ru-na Gives Strength to Mind and Body. Hon. Wm. G. Hunter, ex-member North Carolina Legislature, writes from the Census Office Building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"The greatest family medicine ever discovered, in my opinion, which comes from experience as well as observation, is Pe-ru-na."

"The most common affliction to humankind is a bad cold. Pe-ru-na drives it out of doors, wards off catarrh, invigorates and gives fresh strength to mind and body."

"I give Pe-ru-na my unqualified endorsement."

Restored to Health by Pe-ru-na. Miss Margaret Phelps, 4 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., Orator Friday Chautauqua Club, writes:

"A few months ago I caught a cold from getting my feet wet and being exposed to the weather."

"This cold settled on my lungs and caused them to be sore and irritated. My breath was bad, my appetite poor, and my general condition run down."

"So much had I been told me of the merits of Pe-ru-na that I began taking it and am pleased to say that in a very short time I was restored to perfect health and strength, my lungs healed, my system toned up, and altogether I was in a much better condition than I was before."

If you suffer from spring lassitude, do not neglect it. Take Pe-ru-na at once.

NEW PANAMA CANAL PROJECT. Plan by Which, Its Author Says, the Canal Can Be Completed by 1913.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Two big boxes were delivered at the White House to-day and two before President Roosevelt departed for the West by Col. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department.

When opened they were found to contain beautiful models of relief maps of the Panama Canal. President Roosevelt, Cabinet Ministers and other callers examined the maps with great interest, as also have Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Wallace and the members of the new Panama Canal Commission.

These models present in graphic form an entirely new project for solving the physical problem at Panama, and this project is deemed so promising that for its consideration President Roosevelt ordered the creation of a board of consulting engineers, composed of the most eminent professional men to be found in the world.

During the coming autumn it is expected the board of engineers will assemble in this city and probably go to the Isthmus to make a thorough investigation and decide upon the plan to be adopted.

The new project is the work of London W. Bates, the eminent hydraulic engineer. Mr. Bates is an American, but most of his work has been done abroad. As a youth he had valuable experience in building mountain railways in the West. He executed an important contract on the Chicago drainage canal. There he invented and built a hydraulic dredge which has revolutionized dredging throughout the world.

He built monster dredges for the Mississippi River. Later he was employed by the Government to improve the river at Calcutta, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the world. He devised plans for similar work at Adelaide and other ports in Australia.

At Annapolis the party was received by the staff of the station and placed it on a car of the special train. A number of diplomats from South and Central American countries, the members of the family and the attachés of the Embassy were on the train. Commander Withlow represented the Navy Department, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Pierce the State Department.

At Annapolis the party was received by two companies of marines from the Academy. The middies were on dress parade and as the train passed carried the coffin to the cruiser Columbia, lying in the roadstead, a salute of nineteen minute guns was fired. The same salute was fired from the Columbia immediately thereafter. The Columbia saluted at once for Vera Cruz, where on next Saturday the body will be formally turned over to the Mexican authorities.

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## SAY SUPREME COURT ERRED.

PETITION FOR A REHEARING IN A MINING CASE.

The Nearly 100 Petitioners Say the Judges' Decision Overturns Settled Principles of Mining Law and Is Opposed to Previous Decisions of the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—One of the most remarkable petitions, from a legal point at least, ever presented to the Supreme Court of the United States is now before that body for consideration. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that, whereas ordinarily a petition is signed only by the parties specified in a given case, this contains the signatures of nearly 100 corporations and an equal number of prominent business men, all interested in the case at bar, but in the principles laid down therein.

The petition on its face is a formal one, asking the court for a rehearing in the long fought controversy between the Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company and the United Tunnel Mining and Transportation Company, which involves the possession of one of the richest gold ore in the Cripple Creek district, Col., and which was on Jan. 30 last decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the last named corporation. The decision, reached after two and a half months of consideration, was by a divided bench, but it none the less upset several long established principles of mining law, referring to the decision, the petition says:

"The more the decision of the court has come to be understood by the mining community in general, the more far-reaching it has been found to be, and the more convinced are we that it has overturned so many settled principles of mining law, and has thrown such doubt on the sanctity of mining patents as to render them practically valueless."

The petitioners are so fundamentally opposed not only to the previous decisions of this court, but to the well recognized principles of mining law, as will result in the withdrawal of capital from that business and in the crippling of the industry to an extent that can not be calculated.

The petition goes on to say that the court's construction of the tunnel section of the mining laws will help to encourage schemes of blackmail and delusive schemes of speculation.

"We have seen already in certain pompous prospectuses some of its fruits. It constitutes, in our judgment, a new danger to legitimate industry without opening any real chance for legitimate investment."

"It is now contended as the law, and for the sake of the highest authority, and mine owners must meet the fruits it may create for them."

"Because of the obvious and serious menace of the opinion to the mining industry of the United States," the petition for a rehearing is signed by nearly one hundred miners and the representatives of a like number of mining companies of Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and South Dakota. Among the well known names represented are the Anaconda, Butte and Boston, Boston and Montana, Cripple Creek, Gold Hill Bonanza, Camp Bird, Creede United, Copper King, Tonopah and Casa Grande.

John McCullagh to Live in Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 15.—Former Chief of Police John McCullagh of New York leased the John W. Woolley house, Bath avenue and High street, to-day. He will take possession of his new home within the next month.

ACCIDENT ON THE IOWA. The Muzzle of an Eight Inch Gun Blown Off—No One Injured.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has telegraphed the following concerning the accident on the battleship Iowa while at target practice yesterday:

"After four 8-inch guns had finished practice yesterday aboard the Iowa, the muzzle of the fifth was blown off. No one was injured. Rounds fired before the accident, 108. Damage occurred on the first fire at this practice, and the 10th round."

The gun was an old one and was used throughout the Spanish war. The Iowa will probably be ordered North for repairs soon.

## HORNER'S FURNITURE

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R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

APPROX'S BODY SALTED. Taken on Board the Cruiser Columbia, Which Sails for Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The remains of Señor Apizaco, late Mexican Ambassador, were taken from Washington to Annapolis to-day. A guard of honor composed of United States marines escorted the casket to the station and placed it on a car of the special train. A number of diplomats from South and Central American countries, the members of the family and the attachés of the Embassy were on the train. Commander Withlow represented the Navy Department, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Pierce the State Department.

At Annapolis the party was received by two companies of marines from the Academy. The middies were on dress parade and as the train passed carried the coffin to the cruiser Columbia, lying in the roadstead, a salute of nineteen minute guns was fired. The same salute was fired from the Columbia immediately thereafter. The Columbia saluted at once for Vera Cruz, where on next Saturday the body will be formally turned over to the Mexican authorities.

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